



Launchers of the 2K5 Korshun complex at the parade on Red Square in Moscow, May 1, 1960 (photo from the Doctor's archive, <http://russianarms.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.04.2009 00:24:32

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9K720 Iskander - SS-26 STONE - Photo chronicle 2014

Photo chronicle 2014 - missile system 9K720 Iskander - SS-26 STONE

Exercises "Vostok-2014"

Transfer of brigade kit to the 112th missile brigade

Exercises near Vorkuta

Exercises "Vostok-2014".

2014. September 20 - during the command and staff exercises "Vostok-2014" for the first time in the Eastern Military District the Iskander-M missile system was fired. The 9M723 ballistic missile and the 9M728 cruise missile were launched by the 107th separate missile brigade (Birobidzhan). The range to the target, according to [the source](#) , was 200 km - both missiles successfully hit the target.



Launch of a 9M728 cruise missile of the Iskander-M missile system during the Vostok-2014 exercises. Jewish Autonomous Region, September 20, 2014 (photo - Russian Ministry of Defense, <http://xn--80ahdcqgc6ci4h.xn--90anlfbebar6i.xn--p1ai/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 21.09.2014 21:50:29

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3M1 / D-200 Omega

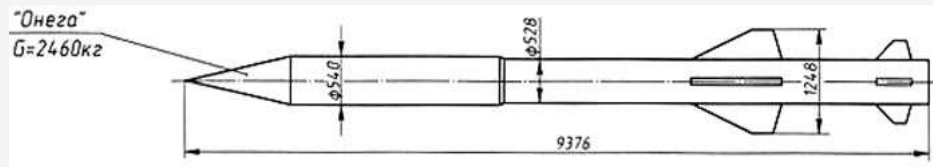
DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)
Omega complex, 3M1/D-200 missile

★★★

Body-mounted guided ballistic missile/mobile field-guided rocket system. The development was started by the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 189-89 of February 13, 1958 as a "rocket complex for ground forces with guided missiles on solid fuel " Ladoga " and "Omega". The missile was developed in 1958 in the Design Bureau of Plant No. 9 (Sverdlovsk), chief designer Fyodor Fyodorovich

Petrov. Tests were conducted at the Kapustin Yar test site in 1959-1961 - including using the Tral-M flight parameter control telemetry system on the missile. In December 1959, throw tests of the missiles were conducted (16 launches). Tests on self-propelled SPUs were conducted at site No. 8 in Kapustin Yar since the spring of 1960 (tracked and wheeled versions, SPU transportation over 900 and 1500 km).

Work on the missile were discontinued on the initiative of the chief designer F.F. Petrov ([source](#)) by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 138-48 of February 5, 1960, but in 1961 test launches of three missiles were conducted using the "single-coordinate" method of range control and with the aim of studying the possibility of creating missiles with solid-propellant rocket motors with range control without engine cutoff. These launches were not very successful, but the experience gained was used in the design of missiles on the "Zapad" and D-90 themes ([source](#)).



Projections of the 3M1 Omega missile (Ryabets A.F. The first domestic mobile means for storing and docking the SBCh. // Equipment and Armament. No. 11 / 2009).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.03.2009 22:59:04

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PR-1 / PR-2

DATA AS OF 2014 (standard replenishment)

PR-1 missile / product No. 80 / DL-1

PR-2 missile



Tactical missile with a solid-fuel engine (the first domestic long-range solid-fuel missile, "Porokhovaya Rocket-1"). The development of the missile was started at NII-4 under the supervision of Boris Zhitkov in 1955 in pursuance of the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers "189-89" dated February 13, 1953. According to the same Resolution, some of the missile units were manufactured at the Barrikady plant in Stalingrad. Of the 25 ordered DL-1 products, 20 units were manufactured.

The PR-1 missile was successfully tested at the Kapustin Yar test site in 1959 ([source](#)). In the same year, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a Resolution on the development of a more powerful PR-2 missile based on the PR-1 (it was not created or tested), which was to become an analogue and competitor of the R-11 SCUD-A missile . By default, the PR-1 missile data.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.04.2009 23:06:58

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Hawk / Dot

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

Yastreb complex, B-612 missile

Tochka complex, B-614 missile



High-precision tactical missile systems developed by the Fakel Design Bureau / promising military missile systems with high firing accuracy. Development of the systems was initiated based on recommendations developed by the 3rd Central Research Institute of the USSR Ministry of Defense in the Kholm research project (headed by G.P. Mamyshev); greater efficiency of the system with an autonomous inertial control system was revealed. Preliminary development of the Yastreb system was carried out in accordance with the decision of the USSR Supreme Council of the National Economy Commission on Military-Industrial Issues No. 40 of March 11, 1963. Development of preliminary designs for the systems was initiated in accordance with the decision of the Military-Industrial Complex under the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 40 of February 24, 1965. This decision approved the list of prime contractors for the work:

- OKB-2 GKAT, Chief Designer - P.D. Grushin - for the system as a whole;
 - NII-923 GKAT, Chief Designer - V.A. Kazakov - for the control system;
 - NII-125 GKOT, Chief Designer - Antropov I.V. - for combat units;
 - KB-11 GPK Sredmash, Chief Designer - Kocharyants S.G. - for special charges with automation;
 - OKB-221 of the Barrikady plant of the National Supreme Council of the National Economy, Chief Designer - Sergeev G.I. - for the ground equipment complex as a whole;
 - Giprovaviaprom GKAT, Chief Designer - Timokhin M.M. - for ground technological equipment;
 - Bryansk Automobile Plant of the Prioksky Council of the National Economy, Chief Designer - Rozov R.A. - for self-propelled chassis;
- The deadline for presenting the preliminary design of the complex has been set - the third quarter of 1965. The decision of the Military-Industrial Commission obliged the USSR Ministry of Defense to issue tactical and technical requirements for the development of the preliminary design of the Tochka complex within 15 days and, together with the State Committee on Aviation Technology and the State Commission on Radioelectronic Exploration and Exploration of the Russian Federation, to submit proposals in October 1965 for the creation of a promising military complex with the main agreed TTT for the work, based on the review of the preliminary design of the Tochka complex and previously completed work under the decision of the USSR Supreme Council of National Economy Commission on Military-Industrial Issues of March 11, 1963, No. 40 (the Yastreb complex). The procedure for financing the work was also stipulated, and an order was issued to the director of the Barrikady plant, Gerasimov, to ensure the timely receipt of TTT for the development of ground equipment from OKB-2 and the execution of work under this order. The development of missiles for the complexes was carried out on the basis of the V-611

anti-aircraft missile of the M-11 Navy Air Defense Complex developed by the Fakel Design Bureau. The "Yastreb" complex was developed with a radio-technical guidance system and the "Tochka" complex with an inertial guidance system. The projects were not implemented, but the technical documentation for the "Tochka" complex project was transferred to the Machine-Building Design Bureau, where, under the leadership of S.P. Nepobedimy, the design of the 9K79 "Tochka" complex was started in 1966-1967 .



Testing of an experimental chassis, which was supposedly proposed to be used as a launcher for the Yastreb complex ("Cars in Shoulder Straps", Russian Armed Forces TV and Radio Company "Zvezda", 2009)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.09.2009 22:24:53

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RS-14 Temp-2S - SS-16 SINNER

DATA AS OF 2013 (standard replenishment)

Temp-S2M complex

15P642 Temp-2S complex, 15Zh42 / RS-14 - SS-X-16 / SS-16 SINNER missile

Temp-2SM1 complex, 15Zh47 missile

Temp-2SM2 complex, 15Zh48 missile

★★★

Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) / road-mobile missile system (PGRK). Developed by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering under the supervision of A.D. Nadiradze. By order of the USSR State Committee on Thermal Engineering (since March 3, 1965 - the USSR Ministry of Defense Industry), the first developments in the appearance of an ICBM on solid propellant rocket motors were started at NII-1 (future MIT) under the supervision of A.D. Nadiradze in 1962. Development of the second generation of composite solid propellants, incl. in relation to the complex with solid-fuel ICBM was started by NII-125 in 1964. By Order No. 24 of April 15, 1965, the Minister of Defense Industry of the USSR S.A. Zverev assigned NII-1 the development of an improved intercontinental complex "Temp-S2M" based on the "Temp-S" complex. The minister's order prescribed the conduct of design research, production and ground testing of full-size engines for ICBMs. The development of fuel charges for the first two stages was assigned to NII-125, and for the 3rd stage - to NII-6. The development of the missile itself was carried out by Department No. 1 of MIT, and the development of the complex was handled by the newly created Department No. 19 under the leadership of A.K. Vinogradov.



Reconstruction of the SPU 15U67 (author - Sinner75, <http://russianarms.ru>).



Model of the articulated tracked SPU "object 829" with a 15Zh42 missile, Museum of History and Technology of the Kirov Plant, 2001 (photo - A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru>).



Conversion crane KA-80 on the chassis MAZ-547A of the former SPU of the Temp-2S complex (<http://vk.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.04.2011 01:04:47

Comments: [3332](#)

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Complex 15P666 Speed, missile 15Zh66

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

Complex 15P666 "Speed", missile 15Zh66

★★★

Mobile medium-range ballistic missile / mobile ground-based missile system (PGRK). The complex was developed by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering under the supervision of A.D. Nadiradze since 1982 using the developments and components of the medium-range PGRK RSD-10 "Pioneer", "Pioneer-3" / 15P157, ICBM "Topol" and developments on the promising ICBM "Topol-M". On November 23, 1983, on the initiative of D.F. Ustinov, a decision was made to create and deploy in Europe (including in the Warsaw Pact countries) the PGRK "Speed". The authorship of the name of the complex is also attributed to D.F. Ustinov. In December 1983, the USSR Ministry of Defense approved the tactical and technical requirements for the complex. The USSR CM Resolution on the creation of the complex was adopted on January 9, 1984. In April 1984, the Military-Industrial Commission of the USSR Ministry of Defense approved the schedule for the development of the complex. By early 1985, the first flight missile of the complex was ready for testing. The missiles were assembled at the Votkinsk Machine-Building Plant.

It was intended that the complex would quickly destroy the positions of the Pershing-2 IRBM and other nuclear weapons delivery systems and NATO military facilities in Western Europe from positions in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The deployment of the Skorost PGRK in

Europe was planned to be combined with the redeployment of a part of the RSD-10 Pioneer PGRK to Anadyr (Chukotka) with targeting at part of the territory of the USA and Canada (targets - early warning radars and other facilities). In 1984, the 99th Motorized Rifle Division was redeployed to Chukotka in the area of the special underground structure "Portal" - to the future location of the "Pioneer" mobile ground missile system.



SPU of the 15P666 "Speed" complex at the Kapustin Yar proving ground (<http://www.rusarmy.com>).



Antenna-feeder device vehicle on the MAZ-7908 chassis developed by the Titan Central Design Bureau at the military equipment exhibition on 02.02.2008 (<http://dic.academic.ru>).

Author: DIMMI

Created: 24.01.2011 00:40:43

Comments: 9

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RT-15 - SS-14 SCAPEGOAT/SCAMP

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

Complex 15P696, SPU 8U253, missile RT-15 / 8K96 - SS-X-14 SCAMP / SCAPEGOAT

Complex 15P696, SPU 15U59, missile RT-15 / 8K96 - SS-14 SCAPEGOAT

★★★

Mobile missile system with a medium-range ballistic missile. By the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 316-137 of April 4, 1961, OKB-1 of General Designer S.P. Korolev was appointed the lead design bureau for the creation of a stationary missile system with a solid-fuel ICBM RT-2 / 8K98 with a single-warhead. The same Decree also provided for the development of a mobile missile system on a tracked chassis with a RT-15 / 8K96 missile with a range of 2,500 km with its silo version. It was also assumed that the rocket engines would be unified based on the engines of all three stages of the RT-2 ICBM - using the engines of the 2nd and 3rd stages, it was planned to create the RT-15/8K96 medium-range missile, and using the 1st and 3rd stages - the RT-25/8K97 medium-range missile. S.P. Korolev was appointed Chairman of the Council of Chief Designers for both the RT-2 ICBM and the RT-15 and RT-25 MRBMs.

According to the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers, it was assumed that the RT-15 missile would be designed in both the 15P696 mobile complex and the 15P096 silo-based stationary complex. The launchers of the stationary complex 15P096 were developed in TsKB-34 (Special Machine-Building Design Bureau, chief designer - V.F. Lender) and manufactured by the Bolshevik plant (two launchers) for installation in structures at the State Central Test Site No. 4 in Kapustin Yar. However, at the stage of installation of the launchers, work was stopped and subsequently only on the mobile complex 15P696 was carried out.



Model of the 8U253 SPU project with the RT-15 missile, Museum of History and Technology of the Kirov Plant JSC, 2001 (photo - A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru>).



The final version of the SPU - 15U59 with the RT-15 missile in the TPK (processed photographs from the sites <http://rocketpolk44.narod.ru> and <http://only-paper.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 30.07.2010 23:40:47

Comments: [129](#)

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R-18 (project)

DATA FOR 2013 (standard replenishment)

R-18

★★★★

Project of an operational-tactical missile. Preparation of the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the design of the missile was initiated by order of the USSR Defense Council dated March 17, 1958. Design of a missile with a range of 600 km on high-boiling propellant components with a special charge was initiated by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1006-479 dated August 28, 1958 by SKB-385 (Miass). The missile was created on the basis of the R-13 SLBM with the complex placed on a self-propelled launcher (self-propelled start unit). Development of the R-18 missile was planned to be carried out during 1958-1961. The development of the preliminary design of the missile was planned for the first quarter of 1959. Flight design tests of the missile were planned to begin in the first quarter of 1960, and sighting and qualification tests of the missile were to be conducted in the second quarter of 1961. When preparing the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on the creation of the missile, it was stipulated that the creation of the missile within the specified time frame would be possible if it was transferred to SKB-385 of the Chelyabinsk Plant No. 66.

The development was stopped at the preliminary design stage in December 1958, probably due to the complete transition of the design bureau to the "marine" theme (SLBM).

There is a version, which is supported, in particular, by the German historian of rocket science Norbert Brugge (see sources), according to which the design documentation and, possibly, some components of the project were transferred to the DPRK. Allegedly, the Nodong missile was developed on the basis of the R-18 project. We have not confirmed this information, but it is theoretically possible that the DPRK received developers - information carriers from SKB-385 (Miass), the departure of a large group of whom to the DPRK was prevented in the 1990s. When creating the Nodong-B missiles, it is possible that SKB-385 specialists were also used, since the missile has common features with the SKB-385 missiles of the 1960s.



Model of the R-18 rocket from the Museum of the History of Technology of the Kirov Plant (photo by A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru>).



Model of the launch unit with the R-18 rocket from the Museum of the History of Technology of the Kirov Plant (photo by A.V. Karpenko, <http://bastion-karpenko.narod.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.01.2010 01:08:18

Comments: [30](#)

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RT-25/8K97 (project)

DATA FOR 2013 (standard update)

RT-25/8K97 missile

★★★

Medium-range ballistic missile project. By the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 316-137 of April 4, 1961, OKB-1 of General Designer S.P. Korolev was appointed the lead design bureau for the creation of a stationary missile system with a solid-fuel ICBM RT-2/8K98 with a single-block warhead. The same Resolution also provided for the development of medium-range ballistic missiles with the unification of missile engines based on the engines of all three stages of the RT-2 ICBM - the engines of the 2nd and 3rd stages of the ICBM were planned to be unified with the engines of the RT-15/8K96 medium-range missile, and the engines of the 1st and 3rd stages of the ICBM were to be unified with the solid-propellant rocket motors of the RT-25/8K97 medium-range missile. S.P. Korolev was appointed Chairman of the Council of Chief Designers for both the RT-2 ICBM and the RT-15 and RT-25 MRBMs. The direct development of the RT-25 missile with a complex of ground equipment was carried out by SKB-172 of the Perm Machine-Building Plant named after V.I. Lenin (now NPO Iskra), the chief designer was M.Yu.

From 1961 to 1963, 10 firing bench tests of the second stage engines of the RT-25 missile and 13 firing bench tests of the first stage engines were conducted. In 1963, SKB-172 was tasked with developing the cruise engines of the first and third stages of the RT-2 missile based on the first and second stages of the RT-25 missile.



Alleged projections of the RT-25 missile (<http://militaryrussia.ru> , 2013)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 22.01.2013 16:34:07

Comments: [1](#)

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9K714U / 9K717 Oka-U - SS-23 SPIDER-B

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

Complex 9K714U / 9K717 "Oka-U", missile 9M714U - SS-23 SPIDER-B / KY-19

★★★★

Operational-tactical missile system of the army level. Developed by the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering (Kolomna) on the basis of the 9K714 Oka system . Chief Designer - S.P. Nepobedimy. Development of the modernized version of the Oka system was started in 1982 by the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering together with TsNIIAG. It was supposed to accept the new system into service to replace the OTR OKA. The missile was equipped with a guided warhead with aerodynamic rudders and a radar homing head. According to unconfirmed data, it was supposed to redirect the missile of the system in flight. The use of the missile was supposed to be part of a reconnaissance and strike system together with the M-55 reconnaissance and target designation aircraft or the A-50 AWACS aircraft . In the period 1983-1985, the development of the system was carried out at an accelerated pace. As of 1987, tests of the system's equipment were underway. The launch of the complex into serial production was supposed.

After the conclusion of the INF Treaty, it was planned to conduct research and development to reduce the range of the Oka-U complex, to improve the homing systems and to accept the complex into service. The complex was identified by US satellite intelligence data as KY-19 when launched from the Kapustin Yar (KY) test site. The GRAU indexes are presumptive (!).

Special thanks to "Pensioner" (<http://russianarms.ru>) for assistance in preparing materials.



Model of the 9P74 SPU of the Oka-U complex with a missile (processing of frames from the documentary films "Strike Force", TV).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.08.2011 22:15:03

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9K711 Uranus

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

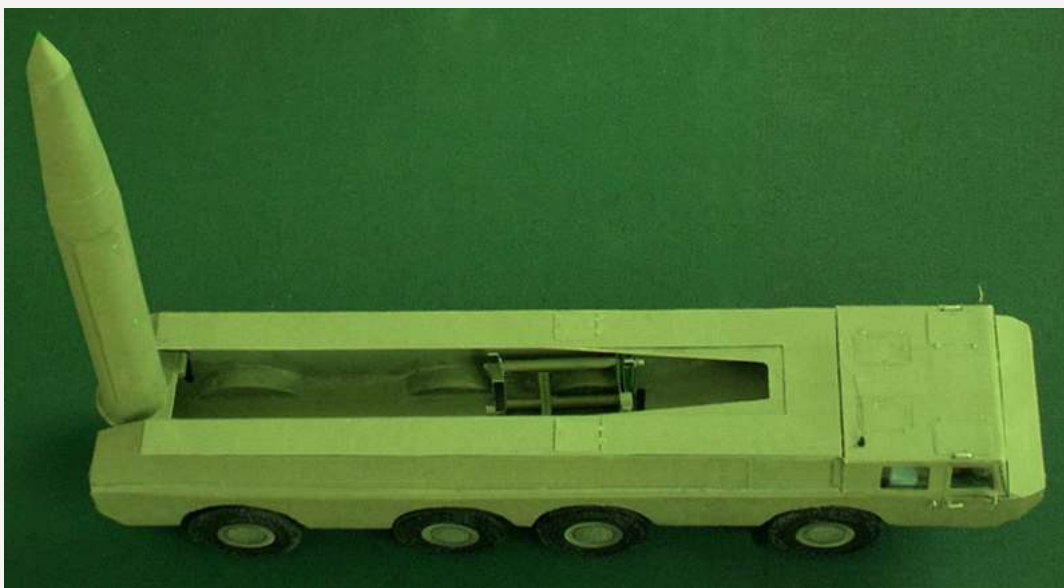
Complex 9K711 "Uran" (solid rocket engine)

Complex 9K711 "Uran-II" (liquid rocket engine)

★★★

Army missile system (operational-tactical missile). R & D using the developments on the 9M76 missile of the Temp-S complex were started by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 959-319 of October 17, 1967 at the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering (MIT), Chief Designer - A.K. Kuznetsov. The missile was created in two versions - with a solid propellant rocket engine and with a liquid propellant rocket engine. Work on the Uran-II missile with a liquid propellant rocket engine was carried out by MIT jointly with the Design Bureau of the Votkinsk Machine-Building Plant. The preliminary design of the complex was presented to MIT in 1969. As of 1970-1972, both missile versions were still in the design stage, but only in a single-stage version. The preliminary design was defended at the Kapustin Yar proving ground. Development of the version with a liquid propellant rocket engine was terminated by the decision of the USSR Minister of Defense Industry S.A. Zverev. In 1972, due to MIT being overloaded with work on the creation of the Temp-2S mobile ICBM, at the suggestion of S.A. Zverev (formalized by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 169-57 of March 19, 1973), the draft design of the complex was transferred for revision to the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering (KBM), where the OTR Oka was created on its basis.

Special thanks to "Sluchayny" (<http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>) for the provided photographs.



SPU of the 9K711 "Uran" complex. Photo of the model from the storerooms of the museum of the Kapustin Yar training ground (forum of the site <http://militaryrussia.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 29,03,2009 23:16:35

Comments: [36](#)

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"Saturn" (1971)

Complex "Saturn"

Tactical missile system. R&D was conducted in 1969-1971, probably by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering. Work was curtailed due to the low accuracy of the range corrector and, accordingly, the low accuracy of the missile itself.

Guidance was carried out by a launcher, a range corrector similar to that used on the [Luna-3](#) rocket was installed on the rocket . The rocket was stabilized by rotation at a relatively high speed (for rockets of this weight).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 06,04,2009 22:39:34

Comments: [1](#)

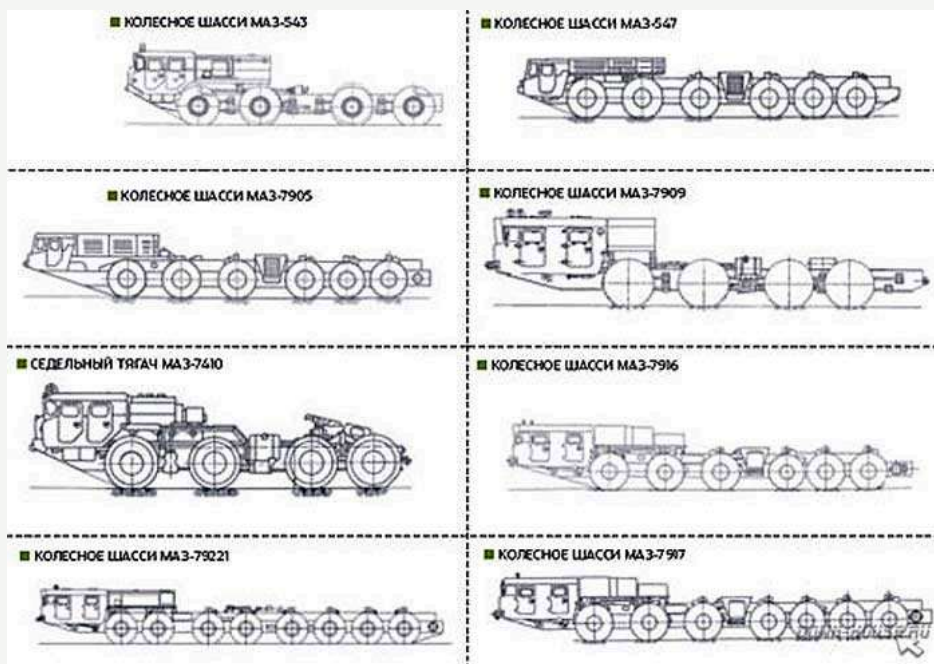
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Identification of SPU on MAZ chassis

Identification of SPU on MAZ chassis (in progress)

In this article we will try to summarize information on various SPU of long-range surface-to-surface missiles on multi-axle chassis developed by MAZ Design Bureau. The materials of the article will be used in the articles of the site on surface-to-surface missiles. The

article has just begun to be filled...



(<http://down-house.ru>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23,05,2011 01:10:07

Comments: [58](#)

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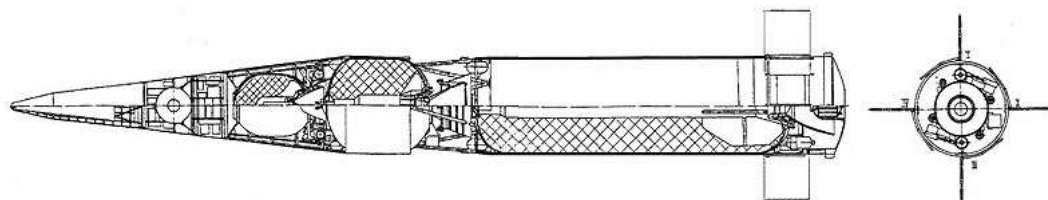
Verenitsa complex, F-22 missile (project)

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

Complex (R&D topic) "Verenitsa", F-22 missile

★★★

Mobile small-sized intercontinental missile / mobile combat missile system (MCMS). The development was carried out in accordance with the decision of the Military-Industrial Complex of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 57 of April 5, 1976 and No. 123 of May 26, 1977 within the framework of the R&D topic "Gorizont-1". The lead developer is the Arsenal Design Bureau (Leningrad), the General Machine-Building Design Bureau, the Motor Design Bureau, the Iskra Production Association, and the Research Institute of Automation and Instrument-Making also took part in the development. The development specifications were developed by TsNII Mash (Ministry of General Machine-Building of the USSR) and 4 Research Institutes of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The purpose of the complex is to deliver a retaliatory strike after an enemy nuclear missile attack. The development of the project showed the possibility of creating such a complex within 7 years. The results of the developments on the topic of R&D "Verenitsa" were later used by the Design Bureau "Arsenal" in the development of a light small-sized solid-fuel ICBM F-27.



The F-22 ICBM project, developed under the research project "Verenitsa" (Valov Yu.F. Work of the Arsenal Design Bureau on the creation of a mobile combat missile system. // Bastion. No. 5 / 2006).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23,01,2011 19:23:13

Comments: [2](#)

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Baikal (project)

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

Complex "Baikal"

★

Front (operational-tactical extended range) missile system. Developed by NII-1 (now - Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering) by the decision of the Military-Industrial Complex of the USSR Ministry of Defense dated June 7, 1966, chief designer - A.D. Nadiradze. The system was created as a replacement for the OTR "Temp-S" system in connection with the creation in the USA of a promising SAM with theater missile defense capabilities SAM-D (development was delayed). In developing the missile system, technical solutions adopted in the design of the initial version of the mobile ICBM "Temp-2S" were used. It was planned to equip the missile with a system of means to overcome missile defense. Development of the missile was stopped after the protection of the preliminary design, probably due to delays in the development of the SAM-D SAM.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20,01,2011 17:27:50

Comments: [2](#)

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Topaz

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

"Topaz" (project)

★

Operational-tactical solid-fuel missile for ground forces. In the fall of 1958, SKB-385 of General Designer V.P. Makeev planned to begin development starting in the spring of 1959. No other data.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.10.2010 01:36:59

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Taran / Rosehip

DATA FOR 2009 (standard replenishment)

Complex "Taran"**Complex "Rosehip"**

Tactical missile systems for tank ("Taran") and motorized rifle ("Shipovnik") regiments. R&D began in 1968 by the Instrument-making Design Bureau. Work ceased in 1972, probably due to a change in military doctrine.

Guidance - two options were designed - an unguided missile (guided by a launcher) and with a correction system similar to that used on the [Luna-3](#) rockets .

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.04.2009 23:59:37

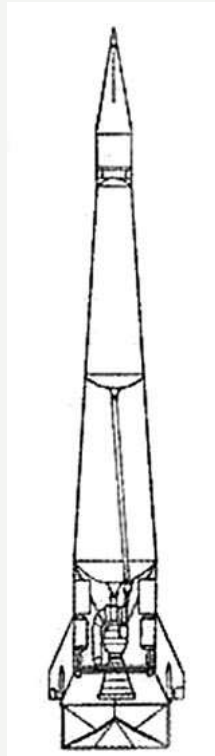
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G-1 (project, 1947)

DATA FOR 2010 (in progress)

G-1

Long-range ballistic missile (project). The missile project was developed by a group of German specialists led by Helmut Gröttrup (Wernher von Braun's deputy for electronics, who remained in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany). Gröttrup's group (about 150 German specialists) was taken from Germany to Moscow on October 23, 1946 and worked in a closed institution in the city of Ostashkov (Gorodomlya Island, Lake Seliger, 150 km from Moscow), organizationally part of NII-88. The G-1 missile was designed using the groundwork for the V-2 / A-4 missile and based on it. The draft design was developed by mid-1947 and discussed at the NTS in NII-88 on September 25, 1947. Work did not continue beyond the draft design. In 1951-1953, German specialists returned to the GDR.



Sketch of the G-1 rocket (Afanasyev I., R-12 "Sandalwood". Supplement to the magazine "M-Hobby", issue No. 9, 1997)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.09.2010 02:11:31

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